

30 die in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20, (R). — Thirty people were murdered and their bodies dumped in a village west of here today, the Argentine Interior Ministry said. Informed sources said the bodies were dumped in a "guerrilla cemetery" after the biggest single massacre in the present political violence in Argentina.

They said the bodies of 21 men and nine women were found in the village of Fatima, 60 km from here. [See related story on page 6].

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Ford, Carter to debate on TV

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20 (Agencies). — Gerald Ford, accepting his party's nomination at the Republican national convention here, yesterday launched the opening salvos of what is certain to be a bitterly contested presidential race between him and Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter.

In an acceptance speech that critics have already labeled the finest oration of his political career, Mr. Ford tackled the opposition head-on, blaming the Democrats for all of America's domestic ills and shrugging off their criticism of his foreign policies.

Referring to criticism of Washington gigantism and the federal bureaucracy — a principal issue according to Mr. Carter — Mr. Ford recalled that Congress has been dominated by the Democrats for 40 of the past 44 years.

Departing from his prepared text, Mr. Ford announced that he was willing to debate the issues with Mr. Carter on television, a tactic that has not been employed in a presidential race since Republican Richard Nixon faced off against Democrat John F. Kennedy in 1960, destroying the Republican's chances of being elected, according to some pundits.

Public opinion polls put the president as much as 27 percentage points behind the slow-speaking, ever-smiling Democrat in the race for election on November 2.

Mr. Ford, who has the reputation of a generally uninspiring speaker with little turn of wit, needs a dramatic gesture to try to catch up with Mr. Carter.

But he brought Republicans to their feet here last night.

"This year we have the issues on our side and we are ready to



THAT'S THE TICKET — President Ford and Senator Robert Dole join hands with their wives Betty and Elizabeth on the podium of the Republican Party convention Thursday night in Kansas City as balloons rise up in front. (AP wirephoto).

debate face to face," the president declared to a great burst of applause as he formally accepted the nomination.

In a statement issued at Plains, Georgia, Mr. Carter said: "In the interests of the voters I believe the candidates have an obligation to meet in debate."

The former Georgia governor also indicated belief that he would not suffer in the south after Mr. Ford's choice of Senator Robert Dole, a moderate conservative from the mid-west state of Kansas, as his vice-presidential candidate.

"I think Mr. Ford sees that I have good strength there," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Ford, in what political writers described as a rare display of hard-hitting oratory, told cheering delegates at the final convention session that he would fight all the way, including in the south.

"We will wage a winning campaign in every region of this country — from the snowy banks of

Minnesota to the sandy plains of Georgia," he said.

In the acceptance speech, Mr. Ford presented a glowing picture of his accomplishments in the White House since taking over from Richard Nixon two years ago.

"Our ties with Western Europe and Japan, economic as well as military, have never been stronger," he told the convention.

"Our relations with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and mainland China are firm, vigilant and forward-looking," he continued.

"Policies I have initiated offer sound progress for the peoples of the Pacific, Africa and Latin America."

Summing up, the president exclaimed enthusiastically: "The United States is again the confident leader of the free world."

Mr. Ford made clear in his speech that he will attack the Democratic-controlled Congress for what he regards as extravagant legislation costing the taxpayers millions of dollars.

Mr. Carter has proposed a com-

pulsory national health insurance programme and more government jobs if necessary to keep down unemployment — obvious points for the debates.

In laying down his challenge, Mr. Ford went against an old political rule that the president should not have to defend his policies against an opponent freed of the restraints of power.

[Continued on page 6]

Anti-racist sanctions, economic programme top non-aligned call for action

COLOMBO, Aug. 20, (R). — Leaders of 85 non-aligned countries left today for home after their four-day conference here armed with demands for an oil embargo against Israel and France and total isolation of South Africa from the world community. The gathering of heads of state and government for the Fifth Summit meeting, of Non-Aligned States also adopted a plan for economic development among Third World countries.

But the resolution on South Africa was tougher than expected and coupled with it was the call for an embargo on oil exports to France and Israel.

Member states, which include all the Middle East oil-producers except Iran, were asked to stop providing the two countries with oil because they had "persistently violated" United Nations' resolutions against supplying arms to South Africa.

Non-aligned summit calls for new world economic order... see p. 4
France irked by oil embargo threat... — p. 6
Editorial comment... — p. 2

Venezuela, another major oil producer attended the meeting with observer status.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said the embargo threat was "without any justification."

He said France had stopped selling South Africa arms which anyway were only for external defence, and the supply of nuclear reactors was subject to the strictest international control and had no military potential.

There was no immediate comment from the Israeli government, which has sold South Africa missile-equipped corvettes.

The complete political declaration was not available 18 hours after the conference ended and officials said it would not be ready until Saturday.

Sources said it was held up by differences which had continued right up to the end of the meeting.

Resolutions on the Middle East stopped short of demanding that Israel be deprived of U.N. membership, but said this possibility should be left open "should the need arise."

Non-aligned countries were also asked to take joint action at the United Nations to ensure full compensation to the Arabs and the Palestinians for adverse econom-

ic effects of various actions by Israel.

This was contained in a resolution issued by the conference, calling on the membership of the non-aligned movement to take joint action at the U.N. "in order to ensure that the Arab states and peoples, particularly the Palestine people, be fully compensated for the adverse economic effects of the repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation and exploitation of Arab population and territories."

The conference said the Palestine issue was the essence of the conflict with Israel and demanded that all non-aligned states which had not done so should sever diplomatic, economic and other relations with the Jewish state.

The conference was unanimous

Israel fears oil embargo issue might resurface at U.N.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20, (R). — Israel was believed today to be consulting friendly governments on how to thwart any move to cut off its oil supplies.

The Israelis withheld official comment on a call by non-aligned nations yesterday for an oil embargo against Israel and France for supplying arms to South Africa.

Officials here believe the non-aligned nations will take their demand for an oil embargo to the United Nations General Assembly next month.

Though Israel is almost completely dependent on outside sources for its oil after handing the Sinai fields back to Egypt this year, there are doubts whether even a U.N.-backed oil embargo could be effective.

The United States undertook to supply Israel in peace and war with the equivalent of the Abu Rudeis supplies, which eventually covered half of the country's needs after being seized from Egypt in 1967.

[Continued on page 6]

Greece ready to talk to Turkey

ATHENS, Aug. 20, (R). — Greece is ready to talk with Turkey at any level in order to reach territorial disputes, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis said here today.

But at the same time he warned that Turkey's "threats" would be answered in kind.

Greek armed forces were still at a state of advanced preparedness today as two of its warships and an oceanographic vessel shadowed the Turkish exploration ship Sisimik 1 which is exploring for oil in the disputed area of the Aegean south of Greek island of Chios.

Political moves to halt Lebanese violence at an impasse

BEIRUT, Aug. 20, (R). — Both sectors of divided Beirut were battered by indiscriminate shelling today and political contacts aimed at ending the violence appeared to have reached a stalemate. In the mountainous areas 30 kilometres east of here, both reported exchanges of shelling last night, though neither seemed ready to embark on major new offensive. The rightist-held district of Ashrafieh in east Beirut came

under intensive shelling today from the western sector and from leftist positions in the mountains round Aley, the right-wing Phalangist radio said.

The radio said the shelling, aimed at terrorising the people, had killed seven and wounded a large number. "The retaliation was similar and even stronger," it added. A number of vehicles were seen carrying wounded to hospitals in the western sector.

One local newspaper estimated today that altogether about 1,000 shells and mortar rounds had crashed down on the city in each of the last two days.

One of the casualties of rightist shelling yesterday was Italian Consul Piero Cordoni, who was one of several people wounded when a shell struck the Italian college in west Beirut.

Rightwing shelling also killed a Lebanese messenger working for the British embassy here, British diplomats said. His death came shortly after the British Foreign Office appealed to both sides to

stop shelling residential areas of Beirut.

Phalangist Radio also reported that attempts by leftists and Palestinians to infiltrate the centre of the old city in the direction of Saifi, where the Phalangist headquarters is located, had been thrown back.

Palestinian sources said heavy shelling was being exchanged between the leftist-held town of Aley, south-east of here, and the nearby rightist town of Kahhale.

The lack of decisive action on the various military fronts matched the stalemate into which political contacts aimed at ending the fighting seem to have fallen.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun said in a statement that he was prepared to attend an Arab summit on Lebanon provided it was held in a capital which had not shown hostility "towards the Lebanese people."

Mr. Chamoun, leader of the rightist National Liberal Party (NLP) ruled out Cairo as a possible site for the summit, and suggested Ri-

bat as acceptable venue.

Kuwait formally proposed holding of an Arab summit this week and according to Beirut Radio, seven other have so far agreed to attend.

The rightists in the city have generally shown more sympathy for the Syrian initiative than for the Arab League peace-making effort, in which military commander and civilian envoy are both Egyptian.

Leftist leader Kamal Jbeil said today the rightwing planning to set up a Ma Christian state.

The rightists have frequently denied leftwing charges that plan to divide Lebanon partly along religious lines as a prelude to the war here.

But attacks by the mainly Christian right and the largely Muslim left on "hostile" enclaves in their territory and the consequent flight of refugees to the other have led to de facto partition along religious lines.

Several political leaders publicly admitted that a state partition exists, and have called for "re-unification" of the country as an important goal.

Mr. Jumblatt, speaking at a meeting with the command of the Arab League force, said he had proposed an increase in force from 2,500 to 15,000, and asked for Egypt and Iraq to be represented in it.

The Arab League envoy, San Sabri Al Kholi, returned [Continued on page 6]

Seoul would retaliate against new provocation

SEOUL, August 20, (R). — South Korean President Chung Hee said today his country would retaliate immediately if North Korean forces "dare commit an illegal provocation again."

The president was commenting on Wednesday's incident in the demilitarised zone between North and South Korea in which two U.S. officers were killed and nine South Koreans and Americans injured.

"We need a club to deal with a mad dog," the president said in an address prepared for graduating officers at a junior military academy here.

"Should they (North Korea) dare commit an illegal provocation again, large or small, an immediate punitive action will be taken and they will have to bear all responsibility for such a development," he said.

"There is a limit to our patience," said the president in a statement read for him by the defence minister.

After a meeting at the truce village of Pan mun Jon today between North and South Korean Red Cross officials, a southern delegate charged that last Wednesday's incident hampered efforts by his side to break a deadlock in negotiations with the north.

The two only agreed on a date for another meeting on October 19.

The South Korean delegate said that after the Wednesday incident North Korea had ordered its forces into full combat readiness instead of acting to ease tension.

Meanwhile, the bodies of the two U.S. officers killed on Wednesday in Panmunjon were flown to Seoul.

The two, together with a South Korean officer and seven U.S. and Korean soldiers, were escorting the bodies of the two American officers

Churches burn in latest South African violence

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Aug. 20, (R). — Two churches were set ablaze today in black township around Port Elizabeth, on S. Africa's east coast, as Africans turned to more arson in bloody violence which has cost 33 lives in three days.

A Roman Catholic church was badly damaged after blacks put petrol-soaked rags in the vestry and set fire to them.

A nearby Methodist church was also set on fire but police quickly put out the flames.

The escalation of arson came after South Africa's Minister for Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr. James Kruger, last night blamed black power ideology imported from the United States for the black unrest here, and warned that the whites would overcome it.

Mr. Kruger told a laughing audience near Johannesburg: "He (the black man) knows his place and, if not, I'll tell him his place."

Demonstrators have already burned schools, shops and beer halls in the sprawling townships round Port Elizabeth. They stoned four factories in a white industrial area yesterday, before turning to the churches today.

Despite the fires, police said three townships of New Brighton, Kwazakale and Zwile were relatively quiet today with no more major clashes with riot police.

Not all the 33 dead Africans were shot by the police, according to police spokesman Brigadier D. J. Kriel. He said some had died from knife wounds, probably after fights with other Africans, and others had been run down by motor vehicles.

In an attempt to stem the wave of black protest against white-ruled South Africa's race policies which originally erupted in Johannesburg's Soweto township in June, police have arrested most militant black leaders.

According to unofficial sources, the arrest of 12 blacks in Durban yesterday brought the number of African leaders detained in the past two weeks to 76.

Police have also arrested some 2,000 blacks in the troubled townships on charges ranging from public violence to sabotage.

In the Transkei region, 350 km northeast of Port Elizabeth, 266 black high school students were arrested yesterday after they staged a sit-in at a school hall in the village of Lady Frere.

Earlier, 500 blacks had marched through the village and set fire to a government car.

At the hall, the students demanded to speak to a local cabinet member but were ejected from the building by the police and then arrested.

[Continued on page 6]

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Timely reminder

A noteworthy feature of the non-aligned nations' summit in Sri Lanka is the blend of political and economic emphasis embodied in the final declaration approved by the 85 participating nations. It shows where the bulk of the world's developing nations place most of their concern, and the declaration is a sober and relatively subdued echo of the Third World's growing desire for meaningful economic cooperation with industrialised nations.

It is significant that the non-aligned movement has called an oil embargo against Israel and France, who have supported South Africa with arms and nuclear reactors, the significance lying mainly in the use of an economic weapon to make a political point. The embargo call is unlikely to be translated into much, because the non-aligned movement is not a cohesive one with clear, immediate common interests. There is, to be sure, a convergence of long-term interests among the non-aligned states in the sense that they will all benefit from a cohesive and self-reliant posture in their dealings in the industrial world. For example, the emergence of new self-controlled financial institutions, such as a commercial bank or a reserve currency, as suggested by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike, or practical progress towards a professional, international non-aligned news agency pool, will be signs of substantive success for the non-aligned nations.

In the short term, however, it is difficult to see how such moves by members of the non-aligned movement as Cuba and Algeria, to pick only a random pairing, would find it useful to join forces in an oil embargo against France. National interests in this case are in conflict, and it is here that the real test of the non-aligned movement comes into clear focus.

Thus we are not very hopeful of seeing the oil embargo against France or Israel applied, and, we quietly suspect, neither are most members of the summit who voted for the embargo at Colombo this week. It is proper, however, that the non-aligned states make it clear to people like the leaders in Israel and France that closer ties with South Africa will draw fire from most of the rest of the world. It is proper to seek to isolate those nations that in any manner aid the disgusting wrong of inhumanity that is South Africa.

The concept of non-alignment is waging an uphill struggle for survival in the world today. We feel that it will do best when it seeks to transform the impetus of political non-alignment into the practical nationalistic economic dignity and international realism that has emerged as the rallying cry of the Third World. It is a good thing that the Colombo summit has largely avoided the bitter rhetoric that is normally associated with such gatherings, and has continued to focus attention on the need to promote the "new international economic order" which has been at the centre of the global dialogue of the past few years.

It is timely to keep in mind that this dialogue was sparked by the OPEC decision to raise oil prices sharply in 1973 and the OPEC oil embargo that followed the 1973 October War in the Middle East. Then, as now, the developing nations have been able to prod an inattentive world by using the economic weapons at one's disposal. It is appropriate this week that the non-aligned movement has reiterated its willingness to undertake these weapons when necessary, and a positive development that this has been coupled with more calls for progress working out new and more equitable relationships between the world's developed and developing nations. We hope that the tenor of the Colombo summit is not lost to the leaders of the industrial world.

Queen Alya visits Damascus Int'l Fair

DAMASCUS, JNA. — Her Majesty Queen Alya and Mrs. Hafez Assad visited Friday the Jordanian and Syrian pavilions at Damascus International Fair.

They were accompanied by the wives of Jordanian and Syrian prominent figures.

Later Mrs. Assad held a grand luncheon in honour of Her Majesty the Queen and the accompanying delegation. The luncheon was attended by Syrian dignitaries.

Al Aqsa arson attempt is remembered today

AMMAN, (JNA). — Seven years ago, on August 21, 1969, a criminal act took place against Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, with the intention by the Israeli occupation authorities of burning the holy site and eventually destroying it.

The plot failed after Arab citizens rushed to save the mosque, despite the arrests of Arabs which were carried out by the Israelis.

On this tragic occasion, one remembers the heroic stand of the citizens and the martyrs who have fallen to defend this Islamic shrine in the face of Israeli oppressive measures.

On the occasion, the Ministry of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places Friday issued a statement calling upon all the Arab and Moslem nations to liberate their sacred shrine from the Zionist occupation.

The statement also urged all Arab and Moslem countries to overlook their differences and lay down a constructive plan to defend Al Aqsa and other holy places in the Islamic world.

This date should not be forgotten by Arab and Islamic nations, since it constitutes a slap in the face to their dignity and honour, the statement added.

"The attempted burning of Al Aqsa should remind the whole world of the real Zionist policy in the occupied Arab territories," the statement said.

Such policies disregard the cultural and social heritage of the Arab people, it said.

The statement further commended the steadfastness of the Arabs in the occupied territories and called on all Moslems to continue their struggle and not to despair before the Israeli occupation measures.

Arab Press Commentary

As a sidelight to the current visit to Amman of the Mayor of Hebron at the head of a Hebron municipal delegation representing the West Bank municipal councils, Al Dustour said Friday that after nine years of struggle against the enemy's dark occupation, the people of the West Bank came to talk frankly to the Arab nation and to place before it its real tremendous responsibilities, if the Arab nation is really concerned that the West Bank remain Arab!

The Hebron delegation held talks with Arab ambassadors and nationals in Amman, and in fact with the Arab peoples, so that the Arabs who live outside the walls of occupation may play a role that goes beyond hopes and talk, in support of their compatriots within the walls. Al Dustour says. Reminding us that Jordan had always given every possible help to the West Bankers, the paper says it is time that all the Arabs everywhere should take part in supporting the inhabitants of the occupied areas, especially as their available aid possibilities are among the biggest in the world.

The paper points out that the West Bankers did not come over to beg... Enough for them that their steadfastness, the unity of their collective action, their awareness and persistence — unlike the differences splitting the Arabs of the free regions — have kept alive the flame that lights the road to the future.

"Now, how are the Arabs going to respond to this appeal? Would they realise that money, abundant as it is, is the least that they can offer? And would they understand that by giving their help, they would be preserving their dignity and pride, before relieving the West Bankers of their hardships?" Al Dustour asks.

Al Shaab editorially commends the Jordanian Government's nomination of Mr. Abdul Mun'im Rifai, member of the Upper House of Parliament, for the post of secretary general of the Arab League that will become vacant after the completion of the term of office of the present Secretary General Mahmoud Riad of Egypt.

Al Shaab thinks the Government's decision was taken after a thorough & wide-ranging study of Arab League conditions, in the light of its vast and cumbersome responsibilities and the need for strenuous efforts to develop the League's functions and efficiency as one of the most important world organisations.

The Government of Jordan has chosen the right man for the right job, taking into consideration Mr. Rifai's long political career as an experienced statesman, having served as prime minister, foreign minister and chief Jordanian delegate at the United Nations, the paper notes.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling	591.0	597.0
French franc	66.5	66.8
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.8	132.2
Iraqi dinar	952.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.6	81.9
Egyptian pound	480.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	100.2	106.3
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.8

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Letter to the editor

Dear Sir:

Many of us who watch the 10 o'clock evening news on channel 6 must recognise a welcome change in the editing, sequence construction and format of the English-language news. Unfortunately, eq-

ually noticeable is the deterioration in the quality of announcers and newscasters.

I am not talking about appearances. It is the pronunciation (or mispronunciation) of the English language that is becoming intolerable, and at times insulting to the listener and viewer.

If the sheer torture to Jordanian ears, and one shudders to think how it falls on the ears of English-speaking listeners. If Jordan Television argues that such talented Jordanians are unavailable (an argument I cannot accept), then English-speaking announcers and newscasters should be employed, chauvinism be damned.

Haitham Gossous
Amman.

National Brief

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs, and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif Thursday received Professor of Islamic thoughts at the Moroccan Al Quara-wiyyin University Omar Bahaud-dine Al Amiry and the United Kingdom ambassador to Jordan.

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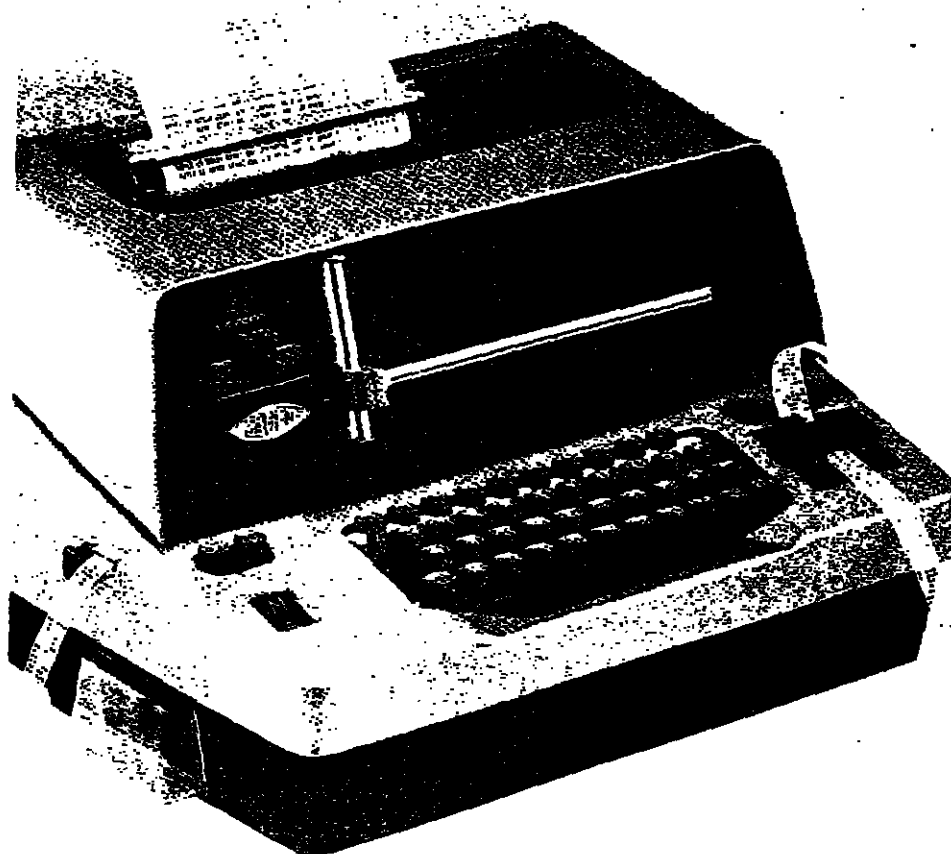
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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Reportage
6.00 Quran	
6.15 Cartoons	
6.30 Arabic programme	
Channel 6:	
7.30 News in Hebrew	
7.45 Varieties	
8.30 Dad's army	
9.10 Variety show	
10.00 News in English	
10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Survival	
8.30 Arabic series	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Treef, Jeddah (SAA)	9.20 Muscat, Doha
10.15 Aqaba	9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Damascus, Aleppo	9.40 Kuwait
11.00 Cairo	9.45 Karachi, Dubai
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.50 Tehran
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	10.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
12.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
13.00 London	11.55 Aqaba
13.30 Paris	12.25 Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
14.30 Jeddah (SAA)	16.00 Aleppo, Damascus
18.00 Kuwait (KAC)	17.00 Kuwait (KAC)
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	17.30 Cairo
	18.20 Frankfurt, Athens
	20.50 London (BA)

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 150—180
Apples (starken): 120—160
Apples (local): 140—160
Bell pepper: 50—80
Bananas: 170—200
Cauliflower: 120—140
Cucumbers (small): 120—150
Cucumbers (large): 70—100
Eggplant (small): 50—70
Eggplant (large): 25—45
Figs: 120—160
Green beans: 70—100
Garlic (dry) (large): 250—300
Grapes (green): 90—120
Grapes (black): 70—100
Hot pepper: 140—160
Lemon (yellow): 200—240
Lemon (green): 160—200
Marrow (small): 90—120
Marrow (regular): 60—90
Muskmelon: 100—120
Orange: 150—170
Onion (dry) (imported): 70—90
Onions (white): 40—65
Okra (red): 100—130
Okra (green): 150—180
Potatoes (imported): 100—120
Potatoes (local): 100—120
Peaches (large): 180—240
Pears (large): 280—320
Pears (small): 200—240
Tomatoes: 60—90
Spinach: 30—50
String beans: 100—140
Water melon (large): 50
Water melon (small): 30
Wild cucumbers (small): 50—80
Pomegranates: 90—100

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsweek
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Doctor at large
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Special feature
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Pop music U.S.A.
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsweek
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Ali Hawamdeh: (23942)
Dr. Farhan Qaqesh: (30699)

Pharmacies:
Ghassan: (74497)
Habayeb: (42830)
Palestine: (25216)

Taxis:
Jerusalem: (39655)
Tareq: (23024)
Ahram: (63911)



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Nigerian military authorities achieve another milestone on way back to civilian rule

Lagos, Aug. 20, (AFP) — The Nigerian Federal Military Government yesterday announced plans for local government council elections next November and December, passing another landmark on the road back to civilian rule by 1979.

With barely one year gone by since the late General Murtala Muhammed came to power in July 1975, the new military government has completed almost half of the five-point programme it set itself to return Nigeria to democratic rule.

The Constitution Drafting Committee, which was instructed to submit its draft by the end of next month, is reported to have finished its work already.

The final targets remaining in the programme presented by the late head of state on October 15 last year are the appointment of a constituent assembly to approve the constitution, the lifting of the ban on politics, elections at state and federal level and, finally, the long-awaited return to barracks.

Yesterday's announcement of local government reforms by armed forces Chief of Staff Brigadier Shehu Yar'adua suggested that the government is well ahead of its schedule.

Brigadier Yar'adua noted that the reforms which will be sufficiently flexible to satisfy all the different regional requirements in this complex west African state represented "a milestone in the political history of this country."

To achieve stability at national level, "a firm foundation for a rational government at local level is imperative," the chief of staff said.

Under the new system many of the significant functions previously performed by state (military) governments will devolve by law to local governments. The crux of these reforms is that henceforth, a new tier of government primarily devoted to development at the local level will be established.

Brigadier Yar'adua said that the reforms were the result of widespread consultation between state governments, traditional rulers and "a large section of knowledgeable people."

"Unlike our previous experience, these are not reforms imposed by government from above. What the Federal Military Government has attempted to achieve is uniformity of purpose and not a uniform local government system. The reforms are sufficiently flexible to accommodate all shades of characteristics and local requirements."

By October 1979, the 19 states will have promulgated local government bills embodying electoral regulations, and electoral registers will be completed, he said.

He said the disclosure that eight states had opted for direct elections while the remainder had chosen indirect elections, but which method would be selected, nothing would be by secret ballot.

States which had opted for indirect elections would hold their primaries on November 30. The run-off would be held on December 23, which would also be the polling day for their elections.

Warning that the government would not tolerate attempts to interfere with the reforms, Brig-

adier Yar'adua said: "As you all know, the reform of local government is a crucial element in the political programme of this administration. It is intended that through these reforms an appropriate climate will be created for a smooth and orderly implementation of the other related items in the political programme."

In fact, since February's attempted coup and the assassination of General Muhammad, the government has already achieved many of its objectives. These included the creation of new states at the beginning of the year, the apparently successful operations of the all-civilian constitution drafting committee, a vigorous anti-corruption campaign and a pledge to review the country's laws.

Extra-terrestrial beings tell us to make love not war, says woman

TORINO, Italy, Aug. 20 (AFP) — Extra-terrestrial beings who visit the earth regularly have invited humanity to make love not war, according to a local woman in her 80s, who says she is in touch with them.

The woman, Germana Grosso, claims that the aliens have maintained telepathic contact with her for nearly 20 years, and that she has filled several thousand pages with accounts of their messages.

They maintain two bases, one under the Gobi desert, in Mongolia, the other under the Bermuda islands, off the southeast coast of the United States, she declares.

The existence of the Bermuda base explains the high rate of boat disappearances and aircraft accidents over the Bermuda "Triangle," she affirms.

To prove her claims, Mrs. Grosso notes that the extra-terrestrials warned her on July 10 that the earth would soon be shaken by a succession of quakes.

Mrs. Grosso, who admits the public was sceptical several years ago when she made initial disclosure of contact with the aliens, said the spacemen prevailed on her to try again, since the fate of Man hangs in the balance.

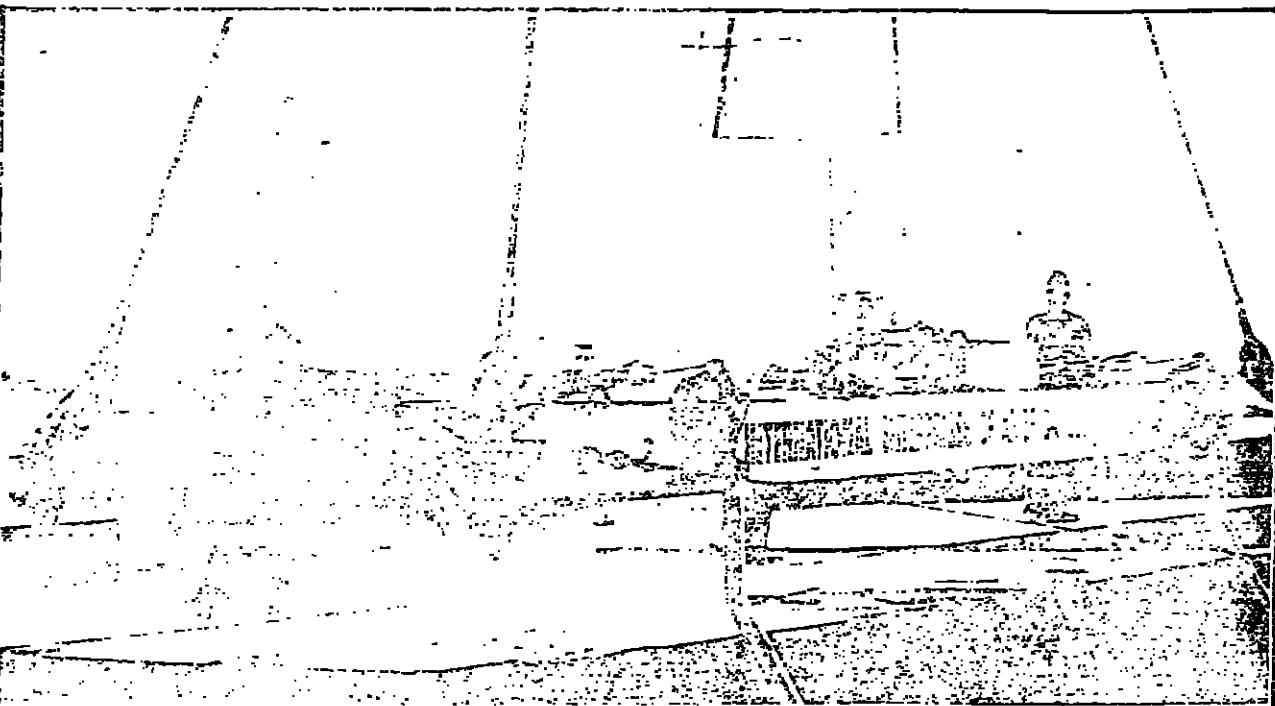
Soviets are avid readers of foreign newspapers

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (AFP) — Soviet socialist countries in the USSR of The Times, International Herald Tribune, and other major foreign newspapers have increased in recent months, according to the Soviet Vice-Minister of Telecommunications, Daniel Mangeldin.

In an interview published by TASS news agency Wednesday, he said the Soviet Union was importing 335 periodicals from capitalist and developing countries, with a total circulation of 345,000.

Referring to "the success of the more newspaper-reading European summit at Helsinki" just over a year ago — which called for free flow of people and ideas — Mr. Mangeldin said the Soviet Union was now printing more than 100 million copies in each edition.

He said the distribution in the Soviet Union of newspapers from other socialist countries was far ahead of that from other parts of the world. He said the Soviet Union was now printing more than 100 million copies in each edition. He said the distribution in the Soviet Union of newspapers from other socialist countries was far ahead of that from other parts of the world.



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Nightwork cuts 10 years of life

PARIS, Aug. 20, (AFP) — Nightwork is harmful to health and cuts down on life expectancy by 10 years, according to an official report.

The report, drawn up by professor Jean Turet, studied the conditions of two million French night workers.

After five years, a man starts getting nervous, troubled, stomach aches, the report said, as the natural pattern of sleep is absent.

Philippine's other quakes

MANILA, Aug. 20, (AFP) — according to accounts written by Spanish colonisers. In 1645, Manila was almost completely destroyed by a violent tremor which struck at the height of some city festivity.

Buildings built "like palaces" crumbled, trees snapped as in a hurricane, the waves in Manila Bay rose, and villages were overthrown.

When another quake occurred in 1883 according to an account written by an English traveller, so terrified were the Spaniards that their ladies "slept fully clothed, a number of them having been injured when they refused, out of modesty, to flee from their houses in their nightgowns".

In 1618 Filipinos suffered severe headaches and were seasick for days following another big tremor, and in 1627 "earth and sea trembled 14 times in one day".

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Britain faces serious consequences of New world economic order unless it in the unprecedented drought non-aligned economic declaration

LONDON, Aug. 20, (AFP). — The water situation in Britain is extremely serious after four months of the worst drought in 100 years and a half centuries. The holiday season draws close, the government's message is stark—the nation must water as never before, and to suffer. The green and pleasant looking more like a sun-drenched desert every day, as far as the widespread crop failure and industry prepares to re-equip. A special cabinet meeting today to examine the effects of the drought on the national economy. The drought has wiped out the hard-won achievements of the counter-inflation strategy, and the fear of Agriculture. Fred Smith this week toured southern England, one of the worst regions, and expressed deep concern. Reservoirs in south west and Wales are half empty. Strict water rationing has been imposed, more than a million people in Wales already have their cut off for 13 hours a day. In Plymouth, Britain's number one naval base, authorities believe they may have to cut water completely, and install pipes in the streets. Establishments are already in short supply, and the public has been urged to conserve water. They are certain that the drought will jump soon. The drought is a disaster for stock raisers and dairy farmers at their wit's end to find food for their animals. Milk production is down 10 per cent. The National Farmers Union (NFU) estimates that 96,000 tons of wheat and 320,000 tons of barley have been lost. Vice-Chairman Richard Smith has called for the devaluation of the pound, whose current rate is more than 20 per cent above that

of sterling on the money market. This devaluation would raise the cost of food imports, and the government is reluctant to allow the balance of payments to be hit in this way. Industry may have to reduce water usage by as much as a half from next month. Some Welsh factories are thinking of introducing a three-day working week. A three-day week will inevitably mean lay-offs involving thousands of workers, industry leaders say. In Wales this could be dramatic in view of its 80,000 jobless already. Big firms like the ICI fibres at Pontypool, B. P. Chemicals and Dow Chemical at Barry are urging local authorities to allow priority water supplies to industry, in order to keep employment up. Industry around Leeds in the north east of England is hit, and homes there will probably have their water cut soon. The drought has wiped out the hard-won achievements of the counter-inflation strategy, and the fear of Agriculture. Fred Smith this week toured southern England, one of the worst regions, and expressed deep concern. Reservoirs in south west and Wales are half empty. Strict water rationing has been imposed, more than a million people in Wales already have their cut off for 13 hours a day. In Plymouth, Britain's number one naval base, authorities believe they may have to cut water completely, and install pipes in the streets. Establishments are already in short supply, and the public has been urged to conserve water. They are certain that the drought will jump soon. The drought is a disaster for stock raisers and dairy farmers at their wit's end to find food for their animals. Milk production is down 10 per cent. The National Farmers Union (NFU) estimates that 96,000 tons of wheat and 320,000 tons of barley have been lost. Vice-Chairman Richard Smith has called for the devaluation of the pound, whose current rate is more than 20 per cent above that

Certain sectors of the economy seem near to bankruptcy as a result of the drought. They include umbrella companies and those who use hydraulic methods to surface buildings. The government earlier this month gave the go-ahead for local authorities to take any action they consider necessary in order to trim water consumption. People who wash their cars or water their lawns are being fined up to £ 400. In the London area, water pressure was reduced this week in a bid to save water. Diplomats at the Soviet embassy were politely asked to turn off the tap for watering the garden. A manufacturer of a special soap for use at sea by fishermen has suggested a revolutionary method of saving water. He advises the country's 54 million people to stop washing and taking baths at home. There is more water in the sea, he says.

COLOMBO, Aug. 20, (R). — The establishment of a new international economic order giving a better deal to the developing nations is the primary task facing the Third World, according to the final economic declaration of the Non-Aligned Summit Conference here. The declaration said "economic problems have emerged as the most acute problem in international relations." It said that the widening of the gap between developed and developing countries was one of the most threatening sources of tensions and conflicts. "Thus the establishment of the new international economic order is of the utmost political importance," the declaration said. "It is increasingly evident that the existing system cannot ensure the promotion of the development of the developing countries and hasten the eradication of poverty, hunger, sickness, illiteracy and all other forms of social scourges engendered by centuries of domination and exploitation," the declaration said. The heads of government of the non-aligned countries reaffirmed that the solution of the economic problems of developing countries requires the establishment of a new, universal and equitable monetary order. The Third World leaders noted with "deep concern" that there was still a strong resistance from certain developed countries to implementation of the new international economic order. The leaders were firmly convinced that nothing short of a complete restructuring of international economic relations could give developing nations an acceptable level of development. The leaders reaffirmed their determination to pursue efforts to form producer-exporters associations and other means "despite threats and repressive economic

sanctions," the declaration said. The document denounced as unacceptable "the policies and practices of transnational corporations which, motivated by exploitative profits, exhaust the resources, distort the economies and infringe the sovereignty of developing countries." The Third-World leaders said the new international economic order should consist of the following essential elements: (a) Fundamental restructuring of the entire apparatus of international trade; (b) basic restructuring of world production on the basis of a new international division of labour; (c) radical overhauling of the present international monetary arrangements; (d) ensuring adequate transfer of resources for development; (e) finding urgent and adequate solutions to the problem of official debts; (f) providing adequate resources and appropriate technologies on favourable terms for investment to ensure increased production of food. The heads of government noted that the decline in the level of prices of some Third-World commodity exports was continuing "and is today assuming disquieting proportions as a result of the staggering rise in the prices of manufactured goods, foodstuffs, capital goods and services imported by the developing countries." "Despite the continuing assurances given by the developed countries to relax and eliminate barriers to trade for the products of developing countries, progress so far has not been satisfactory," the declaration said. It said there had been a "phenomenal" rise in the deficit in the balance of payments of developing countries from about 12.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1973 to 40 million U.S. dollars in 1975. Some estimates indicate the figures could reach 112 billion U.S. dollars by 1980 given the present trends, the declaration said. "The lack of an equitable international monetary system is of deep concern, and has aggravated

the economic problems of the developing countries," it said. "Attempts at reform within the framework of existing monetary relations which is under the control of a few developed capitalist countries have ended in failure." "The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries reaffirm that the solution of the economic problems of developing countries requires the establishment of a new, universal and equitable monetary order." The Third World leaders noted with "deep concern" that there was still a strong resistance from certain developed countries to implementation of the new international economic order. The leaders were firmly convinced that nothing short of a complete restructuring of international economic relations could give developing nations an acceptable level of development. The leaders reaffirmed their determination to pursue efforts to form producer-exporters associations and other means "despite threats and repressive economic

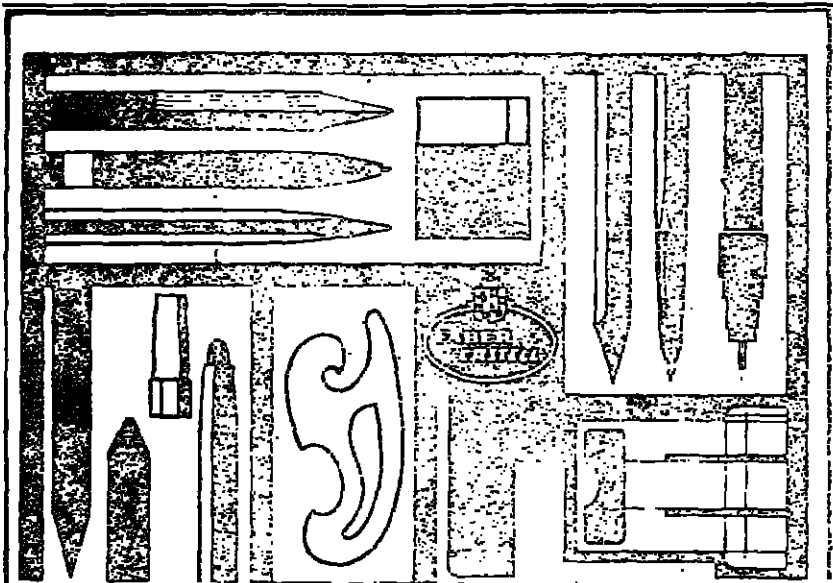
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French economy expected to improve once political doubts are dispelled

PARIS, Aug. 20, (AFP). — A cabinet meeting scheduled for next Wednesday may remove some of the political uncertainties which have contributed to the weakness of the French franc in recent weeks. There were strong indications today that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will then bring an answer to the main question raised in political quarters during the August holiday period: whether he intends to reshuffle the government headed by Premier Jacques Chirac. Clarification of that issue, which has recently led to considerable speculation on the French political and economic scene, would pave the way for early decisions on economic policy. Officials have made it clear that key cabinet ministers are working on a new austerity package, primarily designed to contain inflation within reasonable limits. This programme, which might be unveiled with next year's budget on September 8 or September 15, would also have an impact on the franc's position on the foreign exchanges. Finance ministry officials have not shown themselves disturbed by the franc's slide in the past six weeks. Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade is himself firmly convinced that its present large discount against leading western currencies is unjustified on economic grounds. For the trends of the French economy remain fairly good. Officials here clearly believe that foreign operators have lost confidence in the French currency largely because of uncertainties on the political front and the absence so far of any energetic government action to check rising prices. Operators seem to have been impressed by projections by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD) indicating that France's inflation rate this year might attain 12 per cent, which would be well out of line with the four to five per cent anticipated for West Germany, its main trading partner. Finance ministry sources now suggest that the government—reshuffled or not—will adopt a firm stance. The target will be to keep both price and wage increases at less than ten per cent. According to the same sources, an "austere" budget will be proposed for 1977, with public spending reduced as much as possible to secure strict balance between revenue and expenditure. This obviously will not in itself bring the French inflation rate down to West German levels. Prices have so far this year risen at an annual rate of 9.2 per cent on the basis of official figures, while wages have increased by 14.2 per cent.

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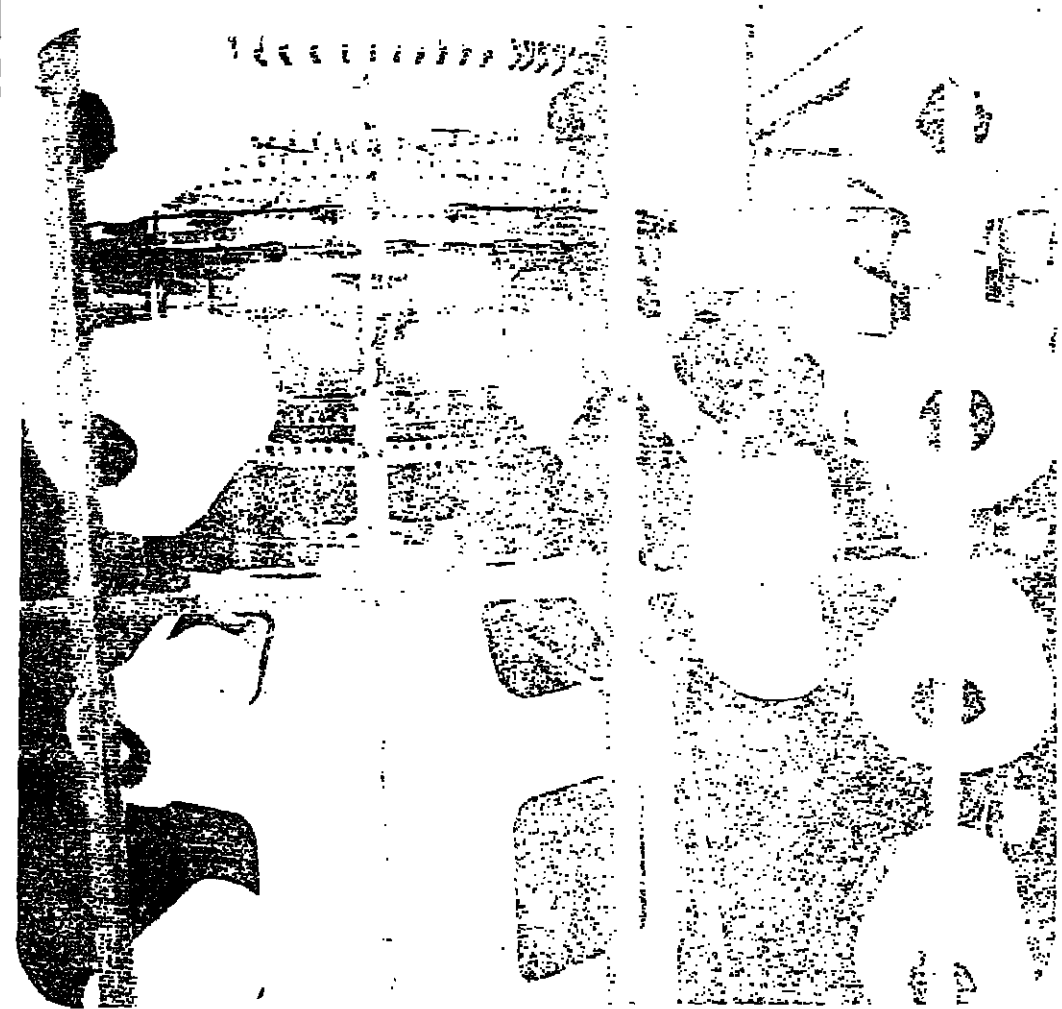
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Jordan stresses need for preservation of folklore at Mexico conference

By Lina Gross
Special to the Jordan Times

At a recent conference in Mexico on the preservation of folkloric crafts, Jordan's delegate stressed for the first time the necessity of preventing one country adopting the folklore of another.

Mrs. Samia Nadim Zaru made this reference to folklore in the occupied West Bank territories at the conference on "The role of museums in craft preservation and development."

Samia, herself a painter, sculptor and avid promoter of the traditional arts, was the official delegate of the Jordan Craft Council to the conference which was organised by the World Craft Council.

Being the only Arab delegate among 1200 members from 68 countries, Samia described the Mexico conference as a good place for exchanging ideas and information as well as learning new techniques from craftsmen,

"but always keeping in mind that our traditional crafts should remain intact."

Conference debates

Among the issues brought up by Samia at the conference was the necessity of having an encyclopaedia compiled by the World Craft Council on the history, adaptation and technique of every original craft pertaining to a particular country.

She vehemently stressed: "it will stop any other country from exhibiting our traditional crafts as their own under their own name."

What Samia implied was the transfer of the identity of crafts in the occupied West Bank.

Such a statement has been voiced by an Arab delegate for the first time but the conference president avoided the issue, stating that the World Craft Council has no means of preserving copyright.

Debates took place on the danger of mass production for craftsmen. With industrialisation, the craft may lose much of its value and traditional character, Samia explained.

In her determination to save the arts, Samia appealed in an open address to the conference to individuals, the World Craft Council, and governments, including her own, to prevent the arbitrary transfer of museum pieces to foreign countries.

She said: "Our museums have little left, since most of the au-

thentic pieces of art have been transferred to other museums of the world as part of their private collections with hardly any mention of the country from which they were taken; and what we actually have in our museums are just a few replicas."

She assiduously continued: "Before we give our museums the role of craft preservation and development, we should retrieve our antiques and crafts and make our people live their heritage and tradition."

"The responsibility lies on the government to take an active part in claiming its valuable art collections and returning them to where they belong."

Samia's point of view was widely acclaimed at the conference, and her remarks in conjunction with statements made by other delegates precipitated several resolutions.

The World Craft Council decided to help all museums to regain their valuable crafts.

In another recommendation, the Council is to ask UNESCO to consider crafts area a cultural activity.

If such a resolution is adopted by UNESCO, it will encourage individual museums to apply to UNESCO for financial aid and thus be able to perpetuate the cultural heritage of their country. It will also encourage crafts councils in various countries to turn to UNESCO for help in their research programmes, Samia stressed.

Fashion show

In her firm belief that "absorption of tradition gives new strength to create the new", Samia turned to the design of modern costumes inspired by the old traditional ones.

She took six modern folkloric costumes and several traditional ones to Mexico and organised a fashion show for the international audience present at the conference.

Such initiative and innovative ideas in fashion adaptation together with the colourful traditional costumes made headlines in foreign newspapers.

Samia told the conferees that "craft is something that should grow like a child; we must know it, feel it and represent it in a modern functional way without losing out identity".

In an answer to Samia, one of the African delegates said: "Art is in the head and craft is in the hand," and he stressed that a great similarity exists among certain countries in such fields as embroidery and basket weaving.

Craft village planned

As part of her mission, Samia informed the conference that the Jordan Craft Council is planning to establish a craft village where every craft in Jordan, and the occupied areas, will be represented.

In addition, the Council will establish a research centre for crafts as well as a crafts training school to prevent the dying out of traditional crafts.

These projects were considered by the World Craft Council to be considerable achievements for the Jordan Craft Council.

Evaluation

The craft exhibitions and work shops, organised with the help of the Mexican government and the departments of industrial, commercial and crafts promotion, helped to enlighten the crafts movement.

But from a sensitive critical eye, Samia thought the conference over emphasised the technical and mechanical side of crafts at the expense of human feeling, and hence neglected to evaluate the fine new concepts presented by the craftsmen.

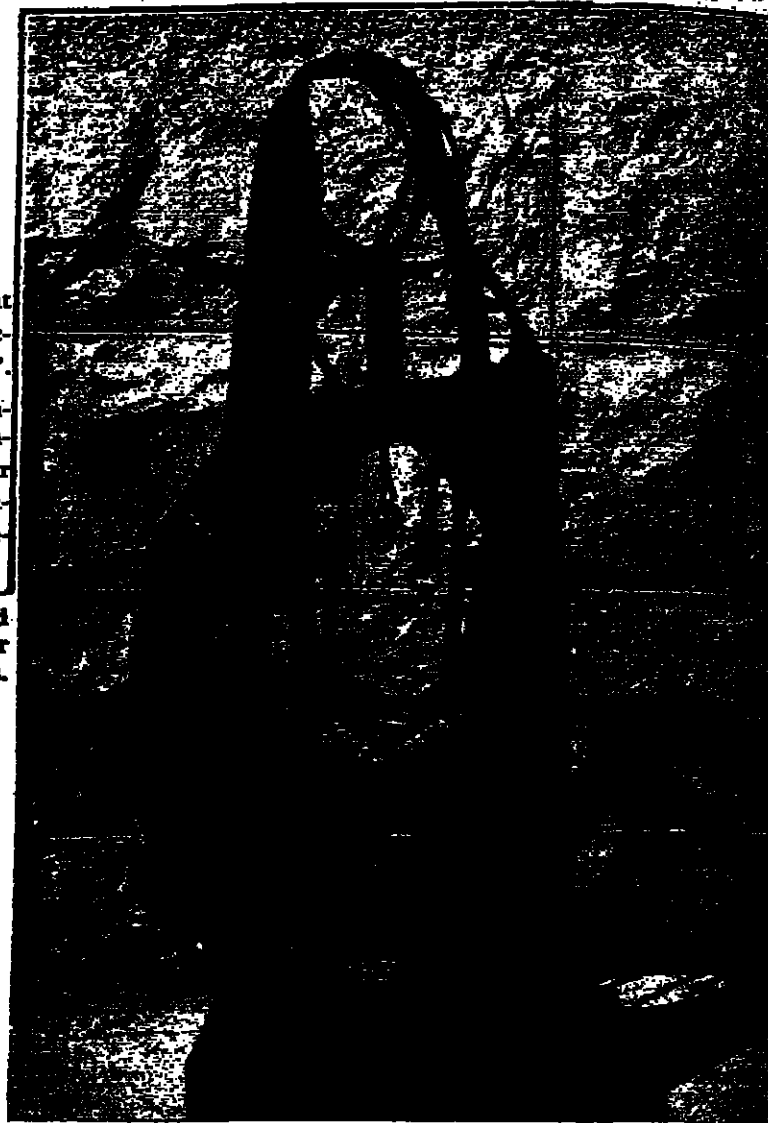
In conclusion, Samia said that the most important thing she accomplished was "representation".

"The presence of Jordan at international conferences, is essential for putting to the world our point of view. Lack of representation in the past has been a general Arab drawback."

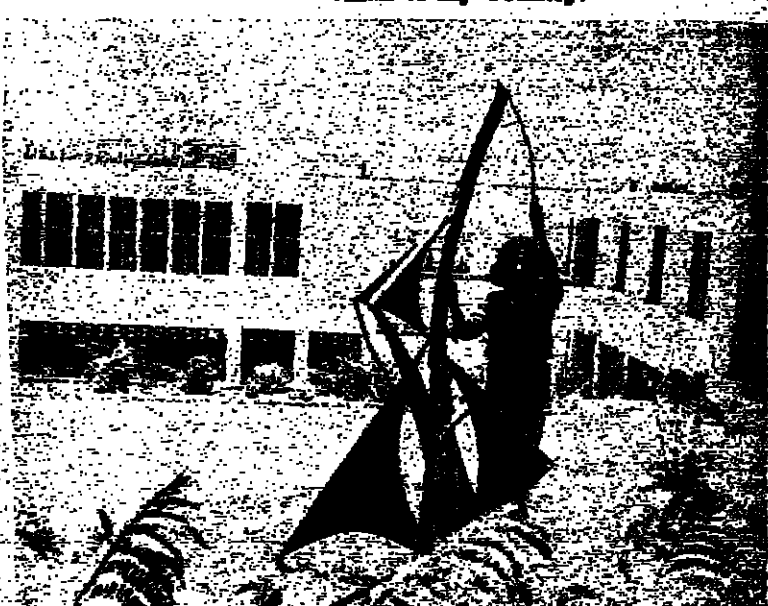
Mrs. Samia Nadim Zaru is currently exhibiting several sculptures and paintings in London as part of the "Contemporary Art Exhibition for the World of Islam." We reproduce here a selection of these works.



"The Rising Sun."



"Woman of my Country."



Samia presents her metal sculpture "Taking Off."

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Cast : Lee Marvin

Two enemy soldiers, an American and a Japanese find themselves alone on an island during World War II and they learn to live together in harmony.

DAD'S ARMY :

BRAIN VERSUS BRAWL

Commander and his men place a bomb in enemy camp but are obliged to diffuse it to avoid fire.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Landing place of the Ark
7. Valley on the moon
12. Buckingham
13. Bay window
14. Wild marjoram
15. Blue jeans material
16. Quadruped's mother
17. Downy
19. His: French
20. General meaning
22. Rodent genus

DOWN

24. Fabric used for backdrops
27. Observation
29. Astronomical
31. Capital
32. Man's nickname
33. Goldfish of a fancy breed
35. Blend
37. Masterpiece
38. Selfishness
41. Unspoken
43. Subsidised
45. Russian stockade
46. Provoke
47. Fished for lampreys
48. Stair parts

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Footless animal
2. Plant cutter bird
3. Muslim religious teacher
4. Roofing slate
5. Scholarly
6. Mortise
7. Tennis champion - Laver
8. Irritates
9. Guard or tackle
10. Unhurried ease
11. Tree
12. Rocky peak
13. Stannum
14. Recall
15. Firmament
16. Helios
17. Burn
18. Ingrained
19. Epigram
20. Gear tooth
21. Implied
22. Aztec god of planting
23. Girl's name
24. Anglo-Saxon crown tax
25. Poems
26. Three-way joint
27. Swallowed

U.N. official: Rhodesia attacked zambique refugee camp, not guerrillas

AUG. 20, (R). — A U.N. official reported from Mozambique today that he saw graves in a camp attacked by Rhodesian troops earlier this month, a U.N. spokesman said.

Hugo Idoyaga, representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, told UNHCR headquarters by telephone that the camp housed refugees and guerrillas as the Rhodesian forces have said.

Idoyaga spokesman quoted Idoyaga as saying the camp was of three settlements in Mozambique for Rhodesian refugees supported by his U.N.

Idoyaga visited the camp three days ago and found it almost completely destroyed.

He said he saw 10 mass graves, which men, women, and children were buried, and he also saw wounded refugees.

Idoyaga told Mr. Idoyaga that hundreds more were wounded, Idoyaga spokesman said.

Idoyaga a Uruguayan, pre-visited the camp on May 1975, reported then that it was for refugees and that he saw no sign of military activity, Idoyaga spokesman said.

Idoyaga announced last week that Rhodesian forces crossed the Mozambique border in pursuit of guerrillas, but attacked a base and not a refugee camp.

Rhodesians said more than 300 guerrillas and about 30 Mozambique soldiers were killed in the attack.

Official Mozambique news said on Tuesday that Rhodesian troops had killed at least 300 people in the attack and that it was a refugee camp.

Idoyaga spokesman said that staff believed the total number of people in the camp was at least 800 and each 1,000.

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taminated so area to ir - sprayed

AUG. 20, (R). — Airplane start next week spraying area of olive oil and water in Italian district contaminated by poisonous chemicals, a company said today.

The mixture will speed up the process in which the poison is broken down by sunlight, said Givaudan, the Swiss parent company of the chemical factory at 15 miles (25 kms) north of Milan, from which the poison was released.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market drifted easier Friday on lack of interest on the last of the account, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 370.6.

Government stocks were little changed, with one or two longer loans fractionally easier. Equity leaders mostly gave up 2 or 3 points, with many second line issues were unchanged.

The 10-year gilt was down 1/2p to 4 1/2p while banks were off the bottom with net falls of 1/2p to 1p.

Mining shares rallied slightly after earlier falls prompted by the gold bullion price, and one or two issues recovered to near high levels. Australians continued firm where changed.

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Rhodesia claims it killed guerrillas, not refugees

SALISBURY, Aug. 20, (AFP). — The Rhodesian Government today denied claims that its forces attacked a refugee camp in Mozambique earlier this month, asserting that it had "irrefutable" evidence that the camp housed black nationalist guerrillas.

The denial came in a government statement saying Rhodesia had no need to justify action against guerrillas threatening her security.

"However, allegations against the honour of her fighting men cannot be allowed to pass unanswered," the statement said.

Ford, Carter to debate on TV

[Continued from page 1]

Mr. Ford will undoubtedly defend himself on his record of leading a national economic recovery. Mr. Carter is expected to attack him for allowing unemployment to climb.

U.S. may veto Vietnam U.N. entry

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 20, (Agencies). — Newly-united Vietnam today applied for membership of the United Nations.

The applications of the separate Vietnamese states were twice vetoed by the United States a year ago when the Security Council refused to take up at the same time the candidacy of South Korea.

It was not known immediately whether the U.S. would block Vietnam again.

An application for membership must be asked by the Security Council before the General Assembly, which opens on September 31, may vote a state into the world body.

Churches burn in S. Africa

[Continued from page 1]

An opposition Member of Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman, has condemned the arrests of black leaders.

She said: "Simply to arrest people who are accepted as leaders of the black communities throughout the republic is the last way to defuse a dangerous situation."

"South Africa is slowly but surely slipping into the morass of a police state with scarcely a ripple," she added.

But Mr. Kruger took a different approach in his remarks last night at Frankfurt, near Johannesburg.

He said: "They (the blacks) always say 'we shall overcome,' but I say: 'we shall overcome.'"

The government would give the black man better housing and facilities but blacks "must not look to foreign ideologies," he said.

Mr. Kruger claimed the unrest in the townships originated in ideas from the United States which had had much more impact on youth in South Africa than previous ideologies. The new ideology "is more romantic, a sort of black nazism," the minister said.

Moves to halt Lebanese violence at an impasse

[Continued from page 1]

Cairo earlier this week for talks with League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad on new moves to try and bring peace to Lebanon.

After 18 months of war, no political formula has yet been found which appears likely to satisfy the various fighting groups.

With the Arab League initiative at a standstill for the moment, observers felt the next move might come from Syria, apparently the only side involved in the conflict with the power to impose its will on the Lebanese factions.

had asked the UNHCR to resettle the refugees and it was seeking food, clothing, blankets, and cooking utensils, for them.

The UNHCR spokesman said Mr. Idoyaga had sent a written report to Geneva which was expected to arrive later today.

Mr. Idoyaga had not made a "body count," the spokesman told a questioner.

Asked whether Mr. Idoyaga had indicated whether guerrillas at any time had used the camp, the spokesman said, "I did not ask him."

Relief work continues in quake-stricken Mindanao

MANILA, Aug. 20, (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos today toured areas of the southern Philippines devastated by an earthquake, and said food and shelter were needed for 90,000 people made homeless by the disaster.

As the president flew to the stricken south, where up to 5,000 people may have died, a mild earthquake was felt in Manila. But it appeared to be unconnected with the earthquake to the south, where more than 80 after-shocks have occurred since Tuesday.

Mr. Marcos ordered five million dollars to be provided immediately for victims of the disaster. The money is in addition to 3.5 million dollars the government is using to provide medical treatment for the injured.

The quake — the worst natural disaster in a country used to being ill-treated by the elements — left at least 5,000 dead or missing on the island of Mindanao but President Marcos stressed that the

He must heal the divisions within the Republican Party inflicted over the past several months of bitter campaigning between himself and challenger Ronald Reagan and win the support of a great number of independent voters and the conservative wing of his own party that generally backed Mr. Reagan.

Meanwhile, Sen. Robert Dole, a virtual unknown to most Americans, scarcely confirmed his reputation as a dazzling public speaker when he took the podium.

His speech was little more than a long list of compliments to Mr. Ford on his record in the White House.

Pending the official opening of the campaign on September 6, the president will vacation with his family at their ski house in Vail, Colorado.

Republican strategists will be hard at work in the meantime preparing for the initial clashes with Jimmy Carter, who takes to the campaign trail next week in the west and middle west.

Israel fears embargo issue at U.N.

[Continued from page 1]

Israel's other main source of oil is Iran, and Israeli leaders have been encouraged by past statements by the Shah that he will sell oil to anyone who will buy it.

Officials also noted that Iran is not a member of the non-aligned bloc and the hope here is that Iran would not support a U.N.-imposed oil blockade of Israel either.

The feeling was that the Afro-Asian bloc and its supporters would follow up the Colombo action with a similar campaign at the U.N. and Israel is believed to be in contact with a number of friendly nations over the issue.

Israel has been drilling extensively for oil in the desert and offshore — so far without making any major finds.



NAMING RUNNING MATE — President Ford stands before the Republican National Convention in Kansas City after nominating his running mate, Senator Robert Dole, (behind the president). (AP wire-photo).

In the Philippines

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After 18 months of war, no political formula has yet been found which appears likely to satisfy the various fighting groups.

With the Arab League initiative at a standstill for the moment, observers felt the next move might come from Syria, apparently the only side involved in the conflict with the power to impose its will on the Lebanese factions.

In a recorded French radio interview broadcast today from Paris, Mr. Chamoun said that only unarmed Palestinians would be allowed in Lebanon.

"We are ready," he said "to tolerate the presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon, up to the time that their future is settled, only if they remain unarmed, as they were before having armed organizations, for such was agreed under the Cairo (1969) and Melkart (1973) agreements."

France irked by non-aligned call for oil embargo

PARIS, Aug. 20, (R). — French officials today dismissed as unjustified and "senseless bluff" a call by the Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Colombo for an oil embargo against France for supplying arms to South Africa.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said the move went against steps taken largely at France's initiative aimed at making international political and economic relations fairer.

"It appears difficult to imagine that the oil-producing states could carry out a recommendation that is so without justification and so manifestly in opposition to the actions undertaken, largely at France's initiative," he said.

A senior government official described the Colombo recommendation as "either incredible political blackmail or senseless bluff."

He added: "Of course, you can never tell. It would be a nuisance if the threat were ever carried out. But we don't believe such an embargo could be effective. We'll manage, anyway."

Oil industry executives said an embargo could not be totally effective because Iran, not a member of the non-aligned conference, was one of France's chief suppliers.

"And I am only naming one oil supplier," one executive said.

Both government and industry realise that the situation could be awkward.

The French do not expect immediate help from their industrial partners. France does not belong to the 20-nation International Energy Agency, set up shortly after the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

The agency, led by the U.S., has an oil-sharing plan in case of an emergency.

The French government, considering the situation, is

Ibrahim returns from Colombo

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hassan Ibrahim returned here this afternoon after attending the Non-Aligned Summit Conference which ended in Colombo last night.

Mr. Ibrahim who headed the Jordanian delegation to the Foreign Ministers meeting told reporters at Amman airport that the resolutions taken by the summit regarding the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis reflected the wishes and aspirations of the Arab nations.

He added that the conference took other resolutions on various subjects which indicated the solidarity within the Non-Aligned movement.

Mr. Ibrahim was received at Amman airport by Mr. Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

Israel fears embargo issue at U.N.

[Continued from page 1]

Israel's other main source of oil is Iran, and Israeli leaders have been encouraged by past statements by the Shah that he will sell oil to anyone who will buy it.

Officials also noted that Iran is not a member of the non-aligned bloc and the hope here is that Iran would not support a U.N.-imposed oil blockade of Israel either.

The feeling was that the Afro-Asian bloc and its supporters would follow up the Colombo action with a similar campaign at the U.N. and Israel is believed to be in contact with a number of friendly nations over the issue.

Israel has been drilling extensively for oil in the desert and offshore — so far without making any major finds.

Portugal applies for European Council membership

STRASBOURG, Aug. 20, (AFP). — Portugal has applied to join the 18-member Council of Europe, it was officially announced here today.

Portuguese foreign minister Jose de Mello e Almeida in a letter to council Secretary-General George Kahane-Ackermann said that Portugal's democratic institutions enshrined in the constitution were now fully effective.

"I think that the presence of Portugal at the heart of European institutions will stress the importance that my government attaches to the existence of a strong, united, and democratic Europe," he said.

If the council's committee of foreign ministers accepts that Portugal has the necessary democratic institutions it will consult the parliamentary assembly and then invite Portugal to become the organization's 19th member.

Both the committee and the assembly have encouraged Portugal to move towards a democratic regime.

Three weeks ago Portuguese Premier Mario Soares said that entry into the council would be one of the prime foreign policy aims of his government.

dered a friend of the Arab world because of its attitude towards Israel, was not affected by the 1973 oil embargo.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ordered his government to stay out of the international energy agency to avoid a confrontation with the oil producers.

France also promoted a conference between rich and poor nations on oil and other economic issues.

France consumes more than 120 million tonnes of oil a year, most of it imported from the Middle East and Africa.

It has more than 30 million tonnes of oil, or three months reserves, permanently available in underground depots. To this must be added a further month's supplies in tankers at sea making for French ports.

M. Sauvagnargues reacted to the Colombo statement by saying France condemned unreservedly South Africa's policy of apartheid, and was devoting all its efforts to ensure that the principle of racial equality was accepted in Southern Africa.

"The sale of arms to South Africa, which involved only equipment for external defence, has been stopped," he said.

President Giscard d'Estaing announced a year ago that France was stopping the sale to South Africa of "ground weapons and continental aircraft" that could be used in anti-guerrilla warfare. The ban did not apply to submarines and coastal defence vessels.

The newspaper Le Monde today described the Colombo move as a serious warning to France.

"There is nothing to indicate the resolution adopted by the Colombo conference will have concrete results shortly," it wrote.

"The warning to Paris is nonetheless serious. Even though the text was adopted without a vote, as frequently happens at the end of an exhausting oratorical marathon, it is significant that no friendly power, far from publicly opposing the move, even attempted to discreetly set it aside in committee sessions as has been the case in previous summit conferences."

Le Monde said that despite France's partial arms embargo, it remained the South African government's main supplier of arms.

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